

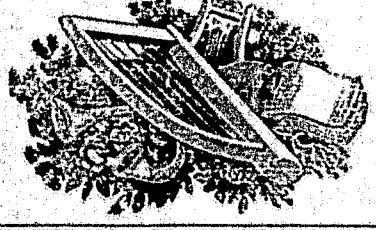
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POETRY.

REGRET.

Oh! not for me the sunny hour
That glads the young, the wild, and free,
The song, the dance, the witching power
Of music, and of revelry;
Oh! not for me the stars look bright,
The sunset or the song of even;
When all within is black as night,
We turn from the light of heaven.
Oh! not for me the wild bee's hum,
The summer or the sound of spring,
When birds like blessed spirits come
To wake us from our sorrowing;
Oh! not for me the roses bloom,
Unless, perchance, that it may be
To scatter faded o'er the tomb
Of all that once was dear to me.
Oh! not for me. Oh! not for me,
The written page the aching brow,
Youth flings around its witchery,
Life has no spell to bind me now;
The sun may rise and set, the sky
Look bright in its own majesty
Of loveliness—the winds may sigh,
'Tis not for me, 'tis not for me.

The following, from the New York Times, is not only
a beautiful poem, but one of the best characters ever writ-
ten:

A CHAFADE.

Come from my First, ay, come!
The battle dawn is nigh;
And the screaming trump and thund'ring drum
Are calling thee to die!
Fight as thy father fought,
Fall as thy father fell;
Thy task is taught, thy shield is wrought!
So forward! and farewell!
Tell thy Segond! tell!
Fling high the flambeau's light
And sing the hymn of a departed soul,
Beneath the silent night!
The wreath upon his head,
The cross upon his breast,
Let the prayer be said, and the tear be shed,
So—take him to his rest!
Call ye my Whole, ay, call!
The lord of the lute and lay!
And let him greet the sable pall
With a noble song to-day
Go, call him by his name;
No fitter hand may crave
To light the flame of a soldier's fame
On the turf of a soldier's grave.

From the Hartford Pearl.
WILLIAM PITT,
EARL OF CHATHAM.

The sight of his mind was infinite; and his schemes
were to affect not England, and the present genera-
tion, but Europe and posterity.
Such was the character of Chatham, as por-
trayed by the hand of a countryman and ad-
mirer; and the feelings, which will ever clus-
ter around the memory of the great, were nev-
er called into more noble exercise, than when
contemplating the character of the mighty Com-
moner.

Though a member of the popular branch of
Parliament, his political integrity was such, as
would command respect from nobility, and was
a passport to the favor of even Royalty itself.
The proper adjustment of domestic foreign re-
lations, which has ever been a source of anxiety
to most intelligent statesmen, was to him mere
pastime. His were abilities that would grapple
with the most intricate policy, and never was
there a broader field open for the exercise of
political talents, than that presented by the con-
flict of Europe, at the time when Chatham
was placed in the cabinet. The ministry which
preceded him were unpopular, and their
measures were weak. The wars which were
conducted under their auspices, were managed
without spirit and without effect. But view the
change which flowed, when this firm and deci-
ded statesman was at the head of the ministry
which succeeded them. His single arm was
felt on every continent on the globe, and the
potentates of Europe acknowledge the pre-
eminence of Britain, through the hands of her
Minister.

But while her power was carrying terror to
the hearts of her enemies, the interests of the
Home department were under a guidance equal-
ly propitious. The whole scheme of British
policy was as a machine in the hand of some
skillful artist. That hand was the powerful
hand of Chatham, He but touched the springs,
and all Europe was in commotion. He spoke,

and fleets and armies moved, as if by magic, at
his bidding. The victorious arms of France
were now repelled, her seacoasts ravaged, and
her ships destroyed. At one moment the en-
ergies of Chatham defeated her forces in the
East; and at the next, unfurled the proud
pennon of St. George on the heights of Quebec.
It was then, that with one hand he wielded the
Democracy of England, and with the other
smote the house of Bourbon; and the blow
which he then struck was but a prelude to the
vengeance which Heaven brought upon that de-
voted house,—for not a Bourbon has since filled
the throne, who has not been decked with a
crown of thorns.

Though England was taxed to the utmost
to sustain herself in this rise of glory, yet it was
not at the expense of the happiness of her sub-
jects. The yeomanry of the kingdom were
men whose souls were devoted to the glory of
their country; the bone and sinew of the land
were animated with a fire imparted by the
commanding spirit that ruled their destinies.
Every heart beat high, and every arm was
nerved with the consciousness of British supe-
riority.

It was during the ministry of Chatham, that
the Highland Clans were first induced to bear
arms in support of the ruling power. They
had hitherto wandered free and uncontrolled
amid the glen and rocks of their native Scot-
land. Firm in their attachments to their chief-
tains, they acknowledged no allegiance but to
them, and respected no rights but at the sug-
gestion of private interest. Nobles and peasants
paid tribute at their will, and the little dynas-
ties of the Campbells and McGregors carried terror
to many who were clad in royal purple. Yet
all this was changed by the policy of Chatham.
The wild clans of the North, whose Highland
banners had floated in defiance of national law,
were under his administration, enrolled in the
ranks of the national army. Those, who in the
rebellion of Forty-five, had sworn to place the
family of Stewart upon throne, were by his in-
fluence devoted to the more fortunate, though
less rightful house of Hanover.

These were the measures of Chatham. But
he was something more than a mere politician.
He was an orator; and eminent as the British
Parliament has even been for his distinguished
speakers, her whole history cannot find a paral-
lel for eloquence like his. Proud as she may
be of the power of Brougham, or the grace and
elegance of Canning, the palm must be awarded
to him, who united them all in one.

To descend here upon the power of Chat-
ham's eloquence, would be doing injustice to
those who have been familiar with the trait in
his character from the days of their childhood.
Many, with the poet's eye, can see the aged
statesman crouching on his crutch in the infirmity
of years, yet imparting life to his audience by
the beauty and grandeur of his conceptions deliv-
ered in tones thrilling through every soul.
Again can they see him rising with the majesty
of his subject, and with the fire of eloquence
beaming in his eye, at one time denouncing
wrath on the house of Bourbon, at another
wreaking vengeance on political Demagogues,
while many a Felix sits trembling at his words.

There is no individual, whose name is con-
nected with British history, whom Americans
are so much indebted as to the Earl of Chat-
ham. When those measures were introduced,
that subsequently led to the dissolution of the
ties between the colonies and the mother coun-
try, every energy of his powerful mind was ex-
erted to effect a reconciliation. He did that
for us; which no other man in Europe or Am-
erica could have done—he repealed the Stamp
Act of 1765; and had that not been repealed,
we should either have remained subjects to a
foreign yoke, or have been hurried to a pre-
mature struggle which could end only in de-
feat. And when those ties which bound us to
the mother country were dissolved, what but his
interest saved us from those savage hordes, who
at a moment's warning from Parliament, un-
der skillful generals, would have deluged the
land from the lakes of North to the gulf of
Mexico?

The principles of Chatham were the princi-
ples of liberty. "The Americans," said he, "con-
tending for their rights against arbitrary exac-
tion, I love and admire. It is the struggle of
free and various patriots. But when they rise
in rebellion to their mother country, as an En-
glishman I cannot wish them success."
If such were his sentiments, while sworn to
support British laws and British interests, what
might we not have expected from his co-opera-
tion if instead of being an Englishman, he had
been born on our American Continent! Here
dwelt spirits congenial with his own. Indignant
at the usurpations of royalty, they feared not to
resist their progress; and while on one side of
the Atlantic, shouts of defiance were raised in
echo to the sound of warlike preparations on the
other, the voice of Chatham was heard in the
councils of Britain, demanding an acknowl-
edgment of the people's rights.

Such are the men, who will be remembered
as the benefactors of the human family; and
such are the spirits that will continue to rise,
till the name of Tyranny shall become blend-
ed with other relics of the barbarous ages,
now remembered but as monuments of lordly
vanity, and baronial pride.

[From the New England Review.]

THE WIFE.

"I have been with thee in thy hour
Of glory and of bliss,
Doubt not its memory's living power
To strengthen me, through this!"

MRS. HEMANS.

She was a beautiful girl when I first saw her.
She was standing up at the side of her lover at
the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—
yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded,
a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful
cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud up-
on the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover,
as he clasped her delicate hand within his own,
gazed on her for a moment with unmingled ad-
miration, and the warm and eloquent blood
played upon his cheek, shadowing at intervals
his manly forehead and melting into beauty in
his lip.

"He stood in the pride of his youth—a fair form
With his feelings yet noble, his spirit yet warm—
An eagle to shelter the dove with his wing,
An elm where the light twining tendrils might cling."
And they gave themselves to one another, in
the presence of Heaven; and every heart
blessed them as they went their way rejoicing in
their love.

Years passed on, and again I saw those lov-
ers. They were seated together where the
light of a summer sunset stole through the half-
closed and crimson curtains, lending a richer
tint to the delicate carpeting, and the exquisite
embellishments of the rich and gorgeous apart-
ment. Time had slightly changed them in out-
ward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of
the young wife had indeed given place to the
grace of perfected womanhood, and her lip was
somewhat paler; and a faint line of care was
slightly perceptible upon her beautiful brow.
Her husband's brow too was marked somewhat
more deeply than his years might warrant—
anxiety, ambition, and pride had gone over it,
—a silver haze was mingling with the darkness
of his hair, which had become thinned around
his temples almost to baldness. He was re-
clining on the splendid ottoman, with his face
half hidden by his hand, as if he feared that the
troubled thoughts which oppressed him were
visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night," said his
wife in a low sweet and half-inquiring voice,
as she laid her hand upon his own.

The husband roused himself from his atti-
tude slowly, and a slight frown knit his brow.
"I am not ill," he said somewhat abruptly, and
he folded his arms upon his bosom, as if he
wished no interruption of his evidently bitter
thoughts.
Indifference from those we love is terrible to
the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heav-
en refused his wonted cheerfulness, and glared
down upon us with a cold, dim, and forbidding
glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only be-
gining of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—
that he broods over feelings which he scorns, or
fears to reveal,—dreadful to watch the convuls-
ing feature and the gloomy brow—the indefin-
able shadows of hidden emotions—the involun-
tary sighs of sorrow in which we are forbidden
to participate, and whose character we cannot
know.

The wife essayed more. "Edward," she
said slowly, mildly and affectionately, "the time
has been, when you were willing to confide
your secret joys and sorrows to one, who has
never, I trust, betrayed your confidence. Why
then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve.
You are troubled, and yet you refuse to tell me
the cause?"

Something of returning tenderness softened
for an instant the cold severity of the husband's
features, but it passed away, and a bitter smile
was his only reply.

Time passed on, and the twin were separat-
ed from each other. The husband sat gloomily
and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon.—
He had followed Ambition as his god, and had
failed in his high career. He had mingled with
men whom his heart loathed, he had sought
out the fierce and wronged spirits of the land,
and had breathed into them the madness of re-
venge. He had drawn his sword against his
country—he had fanned rebellion to a flame,
which had been quenched in human blood.—
He had fallen—miserably fallen—and he had
been doomed to die the death of a traitor.

It was his last night of life. The morrow
was the day appointed for his execution. He
saw the sun sink behind the green hills of the
West, as he sat by the dim grate of his dun-
geon, with a feeling of unutterable horror. He
felt that it was the last sun that would set
him.
It would cast its next level and sunset
rays upon his grave—upon the grave of a dis-
honored traitor!

The door of his dungeon opened, and a light
form entered and threw herself into his arms.
The softened light of sunset fell upon the pale
brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful
wife.

"Edward—my dear Edward," she said, "I
have come to save you. I have reached you,
after a thousand difficulties, and I thank God
that my purpose is nearly accomplished."
Misfortune had softened the proud heart of
manhood, and as the husband pressed his pale
wife to his bosom, a tear trembled in his eye-
lash. "I have not deserved this kindness," he

murmured, in the choked tones of convulsive
agony.

"Edward," said his wife in an earnest, but
faint and low voice, which indicated extreme
and fearful debility, "we have not a moment
to lose. By an exchange of garments you will
be enabled to pass out unnoticed. Haste, or
we may be too late. Fear nothing for me, I
am a woman, and they will not injure me for
my efforts in behalf of a husband; dearer than
life itself."

"But, Margaret," said the husband, "you
look so ill. You cannot breathe the air of
this dreadful cell."

"Oh, speak not of me, my dearest Edward,"
said the devoted woman. "I can endure every
thing for your sake. Haste, Edward—haste,
and all will be well,"—and she aided with a
trembling hand to disguise the proud form of
her husband in a female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver,"—whis-
pered the husband in the ear of his disguised
wife, as the officer sternly reminded the sup-
posed lady that the time allotted for her visit had
expired. "Farewell—we shall meet again,"
responded his wife—and the husband passed
out unsuspected, and escaped the enemies of
his life.

They did meet again—that wife and hus-
band—but only as the dead may meet—in the
awful communings of another world. Affec-
tion had borne up her exhausted spirit, until
the last great purpose of her exertions was ac-
complished in the safety of her husband; and
when the bell tolled on the morrow and the
prisoner's cell was opened, the guards found
wrapped in the habiliments of their destined vic-
tim the pale but still beautiful corpse of the de-
voted wife.

HOME.

How many and loud are the recollections
which this one word is often wont to awaken.
'Tis it is—most true, that

"There's no place like home."

Home—the dwelling-place of affection, where
in the sunny sun's, in the bright beamings of
a pure friendship there is no treachery, on false-
hood, were in every appearance there is reality
—where every look and word and action is a
true index of the heart. Home—the place
where our sorrows and joys may be spoken
of without fear and without reserve—where a
cold-hearted and unsympathizing feeling is un-
known—where the flame of a pure and ardent
affection, like the holy fire at the altar-piece of
ancient Judea, burns on by night and by day,
undimmed and unextinguished: the place to which
sometimes when we are far away, the thoughts
and the feelings of the heart will return and
there linger, refusing for a season to be called
elsewhere. Oh how inviting is home, with all its
endearments, with all the loveliness and quiet-
ude of its seclusion—how inviting to him who
hath long been abroad upon the "world's wide
stage," companionless and exiled! How wel-
come it is to him who is way-worn and weary,
amid the pilgrimage of life, to return to set him
down for a little season amid the never-forgotten
scenes of early years, the sequestered shades
of home.—Sometimes the longing we have for
such a pilgrimage, and for such a retreat, is most
intense. We can then scarcely be denied the
enjoyment, mournful though it may be, yet not
less valued, of retreating from the toils and
perplexities of life, to linger a little, in that place
where is all the quietness, and where are all
the unchanging endearments of home. And
for one, we know of no time when this feeling of
which we have been speaking—this desire to
sit us down again beneath the paternal roof,
comes over the spirit with more potency than at
the season of Autumn.

In certain individual cases there may be a
very obvious reason for the existence of this
feeling, at this season. Its return may awaken
such remembrances, as will bid very truly to
every tender emotion of the mind to dwell
for the time no where but at home—where
purchase at this time of the year some trace
in one's history was so deeply, perhaps pain-
fully drawn, as to remain there unerasable till the
hour of death—where the sear leaf of autumn
fell upon the new made grave—of friendship—
of perished hope. If events of this kind were
witnessed at this season, it is not strange that
the return therefore should awaken the feeling
which we have mentioned, in all its intensity.

But as a general thing, is not the desire to visit
and enjoy the scenes of home, stronger, at this
season, than at any other? And why is it so? On
this question there might be some interesting
and perhaps not unprofitable speculation—but
we have not now the time for it—one thing is
true: it is now a season of pensiveness, a time
when the buoyancy of the most gay cannot but
be in some measure checked by the sombre
outspread of autumnal scenery—by the solemn-
ity of every thing around us, by the solemn
preparation which all nature seems now to be
making to lay herself down beneath the death-
shroud of coming winter. Now while this is
the case, while there is thrown over the face of
all things around us the aspect of sickness and
decay, we know that the same is the case a few
hundred miles from us. The field, the wild-
wood, the garden and the grove, where we
mused or where we sported when life was young,
and which are endeared to us by all the fond

recollections of early years, are now mantled
over with the yellow of autumn.

"Now may not this be a reason why in the
autumnal season home is so much thought of and
loved of? Its scenery we love, and when we
know that the hand of decay is upon it, that the
bloom and the beauty of our own native bowers
are fading away, that the leaves thereof are fall-
ing down and flowers thereof are withering, then
our sympathies are awakened a pensiveness
mingles itself with the thought of all that is
faded and fallen on the landscape at home, upon
which our young eyes have beamed with glad-
ness; and we desire to go there, just as we
would to go and visit a long loved friend whom
we might fear to be under the influence of
fluency of disease, declining rapidly to the grave.
To go and visit that friend would allay a fever-
ish anxiousness of mind, and gratify a strong
feeling of sympathy—also it is in vis-
iting the home we love during the sombre sea-
son of autumn. We long to go and muse with
a sadness that gratifies, and with a sympathy
that relieves the spirit, over that process of decay
which we know is going forward upon all we
love at home—upon all save the undecaying
affect on which is there, and which no au-
tumn chills, no winter storms can wither or
waste.

Domestic establishment of Mohammed Ali Pa- sha, the present ruler of Egypt.

Mehemet Ali, born in 1769, at Cavala, bro't
with him from his native place one wife, Ami-
na Hanum; she bore him four children, of
whom two, viz, Tausoun Pasha and Ismail,
are dead; and two are living, viz, Ibrahim
Hasha, aged 45 years, and Nazly Hanum, aged
33, widow of the Deftedday Mehmed Bey,
who has no children. Amma Hanum, now
dead, is described as having been a most amia-
ble woman, to whose good temper and invari-
able kindness, Mehmed Ali owes much. As
the Mohammedan law allows four wives, and
numerous concubines, Mehmed Ali, at various
periods, married three other wives, now living,
viz. 2. Shan Shafa Hanum, a Georgian slave,
who bore him four children, all dead; 3. Nu-
rece Hanum, also a Georgian, but no children;
and, 4. Schir-Kula Hanum a Georgian slave,
mother of Zenab Hanum, now nine years old.

His harem is arranged in the most magnifi-
cent, yet in the most orderly style; there are
between 90 and 100 of the most beautiful
slaves to be found in the East, and 12 musi-
cians and 12 dancers, all girls under fifteen
years of age, who are taught, the former to play
on every sort of instrument, and the latter to
dress in the costume of every nation, and to
dance according to that custom. There are
at least 300 females in the building, which ad-
joins the palace, besides between 40 and 50
eunuchs, and various Arab menial slaves.—
one of the young slaves with a silver wand is in
waiting to receive him, and upon his appear-
ance announces his arrival to the assembly.—
He then marches through a double row to his
seat, where he is complimented and fêted; a
female secretary, might to write well and keep
secrets, attends him to write his despatches,
and occasionally others read translations of the
most remarkable articles from the London and
Paris papers. At night, while he sleeps, fall
the fair slaves are in continual wait, and three
at his head to keep away the mosquitoes and
flies. The utmost regularity and order are ob-
served; and punishments such as flogging—
even death by strangulation or drowning, are
inflicted by the black eunuchs. Curiosity in
persons who commiserate the fair prisoners of
the harem, all of whom value the customs of
Europe, to learn that it is a frequent practice
to give them as wives to officers, and that ma-
ny an orison is uttered for that blessing, as they
then become important in their husband's
houses.

A mistake.—How are ye, shipmate? said
Jack, wa'king up to a young lady who wore ap-
air of pantalotts of uncommon size, and whose dress
was somewhat short. The lady conceiving her-
self insulted, passed on without returning the
salutation. A bystander who had witnessed the
scene, rebuked Jack for addressing such lan-
guage to a respectable lady in the street. "A
lady," said Jack with astonishment, "why do
n my eyes, I thought she was an old shipmate,
with his tarpauling trousers, and monkey jack-
et on."

Some years ago, a crack brained nian who
was slighted by the females, once very modest-
ly asked a young lady "if she would not let him
spend the evening with her." "No," said angrily
replied, "that's what I want." "Why," replied
he, "you needn't be so furiously—I did not
mean this evening, but some stormy one when
can't go any where else."

Murder.—An atrocious homicide took place
in the Auburn State Prison on the 28th ult.
While some of the convicts were at work cut-
ting and splitting wood in one of the back yards,
a dispute arose between two of them—one be-
came so enraged at the other, that with one
blow with his axe he literally split his head open
—he died immediately.

SAN MARINO.

There are few political phenomena more curious than those which are presented by the tiny republic of San Marino, with a population of seven thousand, and a territory of two leagues square, flourishing for centuries on the very craters of despotism. During the wars of the middle ages, it was protected by its insignificance from the calamities which overwhelmed its neighbors; and more recently, it was preserved from the disasters of a greater revolution, by the time taught wisdom of its rulers. When Bonaparte became the conqueror of Italy, he despatched a deputation to his brother liberals of San Marino, with a present of several pieces of cannon, and an offer to augment their territory. The shrewd republicans thanked him for the cannon, but declined the present of the territory, not caring to be at the expense of external warfare to protect it. This republic is now an asylum for all who are proscribed, and who are proscribed to abstain from political controversy, and to keep the peace as the price of their protection. Its citizens are extremely jealous of their reputation in this respect, and do not hesitate to take summary vengeance on all who speak of it too lightly. Towards the close of the last century, an inhabitant of Rimini imprudently declared that the republic was a mere place of refuge for thieves and vagabonds: whereupon it was solemnly ordained by the council of sixty, that the slanderer, and all who bore his name, should be forever excluded from their territory. After a lapse of thirty years, it chanced that a traveler, who, with his family, found shelter from a violent storm in the hut of a peasant of Seravalle, in the course of conversation, addressed his wife as "Signora Bava." No sooner was the odious name pronounced, than the peasant summarily ejected the whole company from his door, according to the law in behalf made and provided.

The constitution of this little state, like that of some larger ones, has been harshly dealt with by men in power, and the government is little better than an aristocracy. The popular assembly, or Arengo, is now called together only on extraordinary occasions; the real power residing in what is called the council of sixty, though it really consists of only forty members, and those the wealthiest citizens. When the Arengo is to be convened, notice is given by a bell, which is distinctly heard throughout the whole republic: and it is provided by an ancient law, that whoever disobeys the summons, shall pay a fine of one penny, to be rigidly exacted without any mitigation. The council of sixty chose the persons, from whom two captains, one for the town, the other for the country, are elected by lot. These persons hold their offices for six months, and are afterwards ineligible for a term of three years. With them is associated a commissary, who is constituted the judge in all matters, civil or criminal. Next to these in dignity are the school master and physician. It is provided, that the physician and the commissary shall be elected for three years, and shall not be citizens of the republic. The former is also required to keep a horse, that their captains have, thus far, taken the public chest under their exclusive care, or undertaken to nullify the legislature with a veto.

Original Anecdote.—A gentleman found that a species of vegetables, called onions, were in the constant habit of disappearing from his garden without any assignable cause, except the agency of a little negro of his. He accordingly applied the trickery very plentifully to the supposed delinquent, notwithstanding his lamentable protestations of innocence. A day or two afterwards he was surprised at the entrance of the negro into his room, preceded by a formidable stench, and bearing in his arms a certain gray animal, known commonly as a polecat. "I told you, whip me for nothing. Here 'em what steal he ingyum. Dont you smell he brel."

A Careful Soldier.—A new recruit coming into action, followed the example of his comrades, and loaded his musket. Having done this, he placed the breech of his gun on the ground, and appeared to be anxiously endeavoring to draw the charge. One of his comrades observing him, sung out, "Jim why don't you fire, and let 'em have it, boy?" "Because," replied Jim, "I don't dare to, I shall hurt somebody, for I've got a ball in my gun, and can't get it out."

Bowel Complaint. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Republican recommends an infusion of White-oak bark, as an almost certain cure for this dangerous and troublesome complaint. The infusion to be prepared by putting a piece of bark, about the size of a man's hand, into a quart of cold water, and letting it remain until it has changed the color to that of Madeira wine, when it may be used. From a tea to a table spoonful of the preparation may be taken every half hour until the disease is arrested. If necessary to sweeten it, use loaf sugar.

Major Noah, in his last Star gives the following directions for manufacturing a genuine case of Cholera. "Eat two cucumbers, dressed or raw, as you prefer—then take a quart of blackberries, four ears of green corn, four young potatoes mashed—a lobster or a crab—some ice water, and wash the whole down with a quart of buttermilk and you will shortly have a touch of the real thing."

Breach of Marriage Promise.—An action was lately brought by a lady against a gentleman of Litchfield, for not having fulfilled his engagement towards her. The gentleman

pleaded in extenuation the feeble health of the lady, who for two years had been very ill, and the physicians had stated that her recovery was uncertain. The gentleman then ceased to pay his addresses, and was ultimately married to another. The charge of the Judge was delivered on Friday, and on Saturday a verdict for the defendant was returned.—[Star.]

State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment of honest debtors for debt.

Section 1. Be it further enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That no person shall be hereafter arrested or committed to prison, on mesne process founded on any contract made or entered into, or on any cause of action which shall have occurred after this Act shall take effect, or on any execution or legal process founded on any such contract or cause of action, except in conformity with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when judgment shall hereafter be rendered by any Court, in any suit founded on any contract made and entered into, or cause of action which shall have accrued after this act shall take effect, it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Court rendering such judgment, and of the Recorder, or Justice of the Peace, so to vary the form of the Execution, that shall issue thereon, as that the same shall not run against the body of such debtor or debtors.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in each County there shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the Council, three Commissioners of Insolvency, who shall possess such powers and be subject to such duties as is hereinafter provided in this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the creditor or creditors in any Execution, issued as aforesaid wherein the debt exclusive of costs is not less than five dollars, may at any time apply to one of said Commissioners, whose duty it shall be forthwith to furnish each creditor or creditors with a notification to his debtor or debtors under the hand and seal of said Commissioners of Insolvency, which said notification shall be in the form following, to wit:—

STATE OF MAINE.

SEAL.

To the Sheriff of the said County of _____ or either of his Deputies, or to the Constables of the towns within the said county, or to any or either of them:

Greeting.

In the name of the State of Maine you are required to summon and give notice unto A. B. of D. in said county (addition) if he may be found in your precinct, that he appear before me E. F. Esq. one of the Commissioners of Insolvency for the county aforesaid at my dwelling house in G—, on the _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon then and there at the solicitation of E. F. of G—, (addition) to disclose the actual state of his business affairs, & of all & every description of property of which he may be the owner or possessor either in severally or in common with others, or in reversion or remainder together with a particular description thereof, and when and with whom the same is in keeping or deposit. And of this Wit, with your doings therein, you are to make a true return unto myself at or before the said _____ day of _____ Dated at B— aforesaid the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____

C. D. Commissioner of Insolvency.

And it shall be the duty of the officer to whom said notification is delivered to make service and return of the same agreeably to the precept, which shall be made by giving an attested copy thereof in hand to said debtor. fourteen days, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the last and usual place of abode of said debtor or twenty one days, at least before the time appointed for said debtor to disclose: for which service the officer shall receive the same fees as is now established by law for the service and return of a writ issued by a Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That if the said debtor being notified as aforesaid, shall neglect to appear and make disclosure, and to make answer to such interrogations pertinent to the matter in issue, as the execution creditor or creditors, his or their Attorney may propound in writing, and to make oath to the truth and justice of the same, or in case said debtor shall appear and comply with the foregoing requisition, all which shall be reduced to writing by the Commissioner taking the same, and be signed and sworn to in his presence; and in case it shall appear to said Commissioners from the disclosure of said debtor, and other evidence produced by the parties, each of whom shall have a right to produce such evidence, which shall also be reduced to writing by said Commissioner, that said debtor has not conducted himself without collusion, fraud or intentional concealment respecting his property, and that said debtor is able to satisfy said Execution, or any part thereof without the aid of property exempt by law from attachment and execution, then and in either case, until it shall further appear to said Commissioner, that the property thus fraudulently concealed and disposed of by said debtor, has, in fact, subsequently, and before the service of the notification, been applied to the payment of the bonafide debts of said debtor, it shall be the duty of said Commissioner to order said debtor committed. And he shall issue his mittimus accordingly, directed to the keepers of the several Gaols, in their several counties, therein reciting the causes of said commitment, and the amount of debt and costs, for which he stands committed. And it shall

be the duty of the keeper of said Gaol, to receive and keep said debtor, until he shall pay the amount for which he stands committed, together with the costs of commitment, or be otherwise discharged by due course of law.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That when the said debtor shall be committed, and it shall not appear in said mittimus, that there was a personal service of the notification made upon the debtor, or that said debtor did appear, the keeper of the gaol shall release said debtor from imprisonment, on said debtor's giving bond with surety or sureties in a sum equal to double the amount for which said debtor stands committed, to be approved by one of the Commissioners of Insolvency, conditional that within thirty days from said debtor's liberation from confinement he will cause his creditor or creditors, his or their Agent or Attorney to be legally served with notice to hear said debtor disclose before one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in the county where said debtor stands committed, as it is provided in this act, and conditional also that said debtor will at the time appointed in said notification appear and make disclosures aforesaid and then and there abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioner. Provided that either party may appeal from the decisions of said Commissioner as is provided in other cases in and by this act.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That whenever in any disclosure, made before any Commissioner of Insolvency, pursuant to the provisions of this act, the execution debtor shall disclose, describe, and offer to his said creditor or creditors, the estate, real or personal, belonging to said debtor, and offer to said Commissioner, for the benefit of the creditor or creditors, a legal and sufficient transfer of the same and it shall appear to said Commissioner, that said property thus disclosed, described, and offered, is all the property which said debtor is possessed of, not exempted by law, from attachment and execution, and that said debtor has not conducted in the disposition of his property, dishonestly, with collusion, fraud and intentional concealment, as is supposed, in and by the fifth section of this Act, therefore, without the aid of property above described and offered and not exempted by law from attachment and execution; and there be no appeal from such decision, said debtor shall forever after be exempted from any further examination and from making any other disclosure on that execution, or on any other execution issued on the same judgment or on any subsequent judgment founded thereon, under any of the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioner before whom any disclosure shall be had as aforesaid, shall have power to adjourn from time to time as the convenience of the parties and impartial justice shall require. And said Commissioners shall keep a true and correct record of their proceedings and preserve all disclosures and such other evidence as there may be in each case, and furnish the parties with true and certified copies of the same, whenever thereunto requested, for which they shall be entitled to receive the same fees therefore, as are allowed by law for like copies in other cases; and said Commissioners shall receive for a notification, fifty cents, for a mittimus, one dollar, for a subpoena, ten cents, for each day they shall be employed in receiving a disclosure, three dollars, which, together with the officer's fees for service of process, and the same travel and attendance to parties and their witness, as is now allowed by law, in the trial action, before a Justice of the Peace, shall be taxed for the prevailing party, in the same manner as costs are taxed. And said Commissioners shall have power to render judgment, issue execution thereon, accordingly. And said Commissioners shall have the same authority to compel the attendance of witnesses as is now possessed by Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That whenever a debtor shall disclose and transfer any property as is provided in and by the seventh sections of this act it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to convert the same into money in the manner he shall judge most beneficial for the parties interested, as shall be sufficient to satisfy the claim of the creditor or creditors for whose use the same was disclosed and transferred—and the residue he shall deliver over to the debtor.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That any execution creditor or creditors, or execution debtor who may be aggrieved at the decision of the said Commissioner on any disclosure made as provided by this Act, may appeal therefrom to the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden within and for the County where such disclosure is had, reserving to each party the right of producing at the trial on each appeal any other evidence relevant to the enquiry, and the party so appealing before such appeal shall be allowed shall recognize with sufficient surety or sureties to the adverse party on a reasonable sum to prosecute his appeal with effect and to pay such costs as may arise in the suits after said appeal, which costs shall be taxed for the party prevailing in the same manner as costs are taxed in other cases in the same Court, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon accordingly. And in all such cases a certified copy of the written examination before the Commissioners which it shall be the duty of the party appealing to produce with such evidence as either party may produce at the trial, shall be submitted in the Court under the direction of the Court, who shall return a special verdict on the premises. And if by such verdict of the Jury it shall appear to said Court that said debtor has fraudulently conducted in the disposition of his property as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, or if it shall appear to said Court from the

verdict aforesaid that said debtor has property or means of payment which he has disclosed, described and offered to said creditor or creditors as is contemplated in the sixth section of this Act, and which is not by law exempted from attachment and execution, it shall be the duty of the Court to do and perform in the premises, what is provided in the fifth section of this Act, to be done and performed by the Commissioners of Insolvency, from whose decision the appeal was had.—And in case it shall appear from the verdict aforesaid, that said debtor has not conducted fraudulently as is contemplated in and by the fifth section of this Act, and that he is unable to satisfy said Execution, and that he has no property which he has not disclosed, described and offered as aforesaid, not exempted by law from said attachment and execution, the judgment of said Court shall forever after operate as a release of said debtor from liability to be notified as aforesaid, or to make any further disclosure on that execution, or any other execution issued on the same judgment, or any subsequent judgment founded thereon.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That if any debtor as aforesaid, shall be convicted of having sold, leased or otherwise conveyed, contracted or disposed of, or entrusted his or her estate or any part thereof, directly or indirectly contrary to his or her foregoing oath, or affirmation, he or she shall be liable to the pains and penalties of wilful perjury.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That no debtor shall hereafter be arrested on mesne process in any action or suit founded on contract which shall be made or entered into or accrue after this Act shall take effect, unless the plaintiff or some other person shall make oath or affirmation before some Justice of the Peace, that the defendant or defendants named in the process is or are justly indebted to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in a certain sum stated in said affidavit, and shall moreover make oath or affirmation that he or they have reason to believe that the said defendant or defendants intends or intend to remove from the State, or remove his or their property before judgment, or otherwise abscond, so that the process of the Court after judgment cannot be executed, which oath or affirmation shall be appended to said process, whereupon the said officer, executing the same shall take bail as was provided by the law passed one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, but the defendant or defendants may contest the allegation of said oath or affirmation before the Court in which the said suit or action is instituted in such form as the Court may prescribe. And if the Court shall be of opinion that the said allegations are not well founded, it may make an order to be entered on record discharging said bail or surety from his or their suretyship, and said Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall recover no costs in their said action.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That whenever the creditor or creditors in any execution shall apply to a Commissioner of Insolvency for the notification to his, or their said debtor agreeably to the provisions of the fourth section of this Act, and said creditor, or creditors, his or their Attorney, shall make oath before said Commissioner of Insolvency that he, or they, have reason to believe, and do believe that the said debtor is about to leave the State, and go beyond the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Insolvency, so that the judgment of said Commissioners when obtained, cannot be enforced against said debtor, said Commissioners shall append a certificate of said oath, to said creditor or creditors execution, or executions, and the same shall run against the body of said creditor as heretofore; and said debtor shall be released from imprisonment on giving bond in double the amount of the execution or executions, conditioned that said debtor shall appear and make disclosure and abide and perform the judgment of said Commissioners: Provided, That said debtor shall be first served with notice as provided in the fourth section of this Act before he shall be liable to be arrested on said execution or executions.—And Provided Also, That when said debtor shall be arrested on execution, the Commissioner may enquire into the specifications of said oath, and in case said Commissioner is satisfied that the allegations in said oath are not justified by the facts in the case, he shall discharge the debtor and his sureties, from their bond or suretyship, and said creditor or creditors shall pay the expenses of said debtor's arrest and commitment.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, That when any person who is or may be imprisoned for debt on mesne process shall give bond to the creditor with one or more sureties approved by the creditors, or one of the Commissioners of Insolvency in double the amount for which he is imprisoned, said to be in the usual form of bail bonds on mesne process, which bond shall be returned by the keeper of the Gaol to the Court of Justice from the writ issued, the person thus imprisoned shall be released from confinement.

Sec. 15. Be it further enacted, That when any person who shall be committed on execution under the provisions of this Act he may petition the Court of Common Pleas in the County where he is imprisoned for a discharge from his imprisonment, and shall cause the same to be served upon the creditor or creditors named in the Execution upon which he was committed if inhabitants of the State, and if not upon his or their Agent or Attorneys, fourteen days at least, before the term of Court at which his petition shall be presented or entered, and that said petitioner may be fairly heard on his petition, the Court may on the hearing thereof, order him to be brought into Court for that purpose, and upon the hearing of said petition said Court shall have power to continue the same, should they adjudge the same expedient, or

they may proceed to hear the parties touching the subject matter of the petition and discharge the petitioner from his imprisonment upon such terms and conditions as the Court in its discretion may prescribe.

Sec. 16. Be it further enacted, That the keeper of the prison shall be entitled to receive the same that is allowed by law for the support of other criminals, for the support of each debtor committed to prison by virtue of this Act; to be allowed and paid from the Treasury of the County where he stands committed under the direction of the County Commissioners.

Sec. 17. Be it further enacted, That the Act passed March eighteen hundred and thirty-one, entitled 'An Act for the abolition of imprisonment of Honest debtors for Debt, be and the same are hereby repealed.'

The preceding Bill, having been read in both Branches was referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be printed in all the newspapers that publish the laws of the State.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of the following lots and tracts of land in Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that said lands are taxed in bills committed to me to collect, for the years 1831 and 1832, as follows:—

Description of property with names of owners if known	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax for 1831.	Tax for 1832.	Total Tax.
part of 22	4	150	144	142	286	
part of 4	3	150	72	71	143	
Pine plain	7	30	10	15	25	
Meadow lot 1-4 p 1	53	4	125	60	185	
	4	150	72	71	143	
	4	150	72	71	143	
Meadow	7	150	72	71	143	
	9	150	72	71	143	
	2	25	520	248	246	494
	2	21	242	116	114	230
part of 3	3	7	100	48	47	95
Upland	6	60	39	38	77	
Pine plain	8	300	96	95	191	
Interval, S. part 19	17	221	106	104	210	
part of 30	4	30	90	44	43	87
West part of 43	4	60	90	85	175	
	2	163	34	166	163	329
	6	27	270	130	127	257
	15	150	72	71	143	
	1-2 of 24	200	95	95	190	
A lot adjoining Lovell's pond	1	100	48	47	95	
House, barn &c lot formerly owned by Moses Patee		1000	474	474		
House & barn formerly occupied by Amos Wiley		200	95	95		
Improved land	15	300	142	142		
Unimproved land	19	196	92	92		
do do do	20	80	38	38		
Lot & Shop adjoining S. A. Bradley's land	4	150	72	71	143	
Supposed part of Webster	5	15	45	22	22	44
1-4th part of Saw	4	140	135	133	268	
Crist Mill	1	200	48	47	95	
Pine plain (Codyman lot)	400	500	240	237	477	
Store and lot at the Corner	800	384	370	363	733	

And unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to me, on or before the 27th day of December next, so much of said land will be sold at Public Auction, on said day, at ten o'clock A. M., at my Store, in said Fryeburg, as will discharge the same.

HENRY C. BUSWELL, Collector
Fryeburg, August 21, 1834.

Commissioner's Notice.

HE undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the Estate of WILLIAM RUSSELL, Jr. late of Fryeburg, hereby give public Notice that six months are allowed for the creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the fifth day of August, 1834—and we shall be in Session the first Wednesday in October, December, and January, at the house of Widow Mary Russell, in Fryeburg, from ten o'clock A. M. to six P. M.

STEPHEN FARINGTON.
ISAAC FRYE.
Fryeburg, August 29, 1834.

Auction!

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of October next, at one o'clock P. M. at the premises, 75 or 80 acres of land lying in Hartford being part of Lot No. 1 in the 17th Range, and being the Farm of Isaac Bonney now lives upon.

Also—Two other pieces of land lying not far distant, and it will be made known where at the time of sale, owned by Sampson Cole.

DANIEL FLETCHER, Guardian of Sampson Cole.
Buckfield, August 25, 1834.

Notice!

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the first of September, inst. one dark colored steer calf one dark colored heifer calf, and one light red steer calf. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Paris, September 9, 1834.

Valuable Land For Sale.

THE valuable lot of land, situated in Paris, being the southerly part of lots No. 25 and 26, in the 6th Range, is offered for sale by the assignees of WILLIAM HYDE, at a great bargain. For information apply to THOMAS CLARK, Esq. of Paris, or to

CHAS. E. BARRETT, } Assignees.
MARTIN GORE, }
WM. C. MITCHELL, }
Portland, July 21 1834. if 33

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

BLANKS FOR SALE, by
ISAAC HARLOW.
Paris-Hill, 1834.

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